Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 1: After the title, insert:

--This is a 371 national phase application of PCT/JP2003/016650 filed 24 December 2003, claiming priority to Japanese Patent Applications No. 2002-372651 filed 24 December 2002, No. 2003-031353 filed 7 February 2003, and No. 2003-094556 filed 31 March 2003,, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.--

Page 6: Replace the sixth full paragraph starting on line 17 with the following amended paragraph:

In this case, the production method is preferable to involve applying a coating solution for the easily slipping layer containing a lubricating component and a sulfonic acid type component to at least one face of a non-oriented polyester type film or a uniaxially oriented polyester type film obtained by melt extrusion, and then uniaxially or ~~uniaxially~~ biaxially drawing the coated film.

Page 10: Replace the third full paragraph starting on line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of the aliphatic diol are diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,10-decanediol, neopentyl glycol, 2-methyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-n-butyl-1,3-propanediol and the like. Examples of the alicyclic diols are 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol and the like. Examples of the aromatic diols are ethylene oxide adducts of ~~bisgenol~~ bisphenol type compound such as 2,2-bis(4'-β-dydroxyethoxyphenyl)sulfone, xylene glycol and the like. Further, polyalkylene glycol such as polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol are also usable as the diol components.

Pages 21-22: Replace the paragraph starting on the last line of page 21 and ending on page 22, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of the sulfonic acid type components for preventing static electricity may be paraffinsulfonic acid salts such as sodium paraffinsulfonate; alkylbenzenesulfonic acid salts such as sodium alkylbenzenesulfonate; alkylnaphthalenesulfonic acid salts such as sodium alkylnaphthalenesulfonate; α-olefinsulfonic acid salts such as sodium α-olefinsulfonate; alkylsulfonic acid salts of higher fatty acid amides known as ~~Hkebon~~ Igepon T; dialkylsulfosuccinic acid salts such as sodium di-2-ethylhexylsuilfosuccinate; sodium diphenyl ether sulfonate; sodium alkylphenyl oxide sulfonate; α-sulfonated fatty acids; α-sulfonated fatty acid esters; barium dinonylnaphthalenesulfonate, and the like.

Pages 22-23: Replace the last paragraph starting on line 23 and ending on page 23, line 6, with the following amended paragraph:

The addition amount of the component is preferably in a range of 1 to 40% by weight as the content in the easily slipping layer and if it is less than 1% by weight, the effect to improve the antistatic property is slight and the surface [[I]] specific resistance of the film cannot be kept to satisfy $\log\Omega<14.0$. On the other hand, if it exceeds 40% by weight, the slipping property of the film is deteriorated. Further, the transparency is also deteriorated and therefore, it is not preferable. The addition amount of the sulfonic acid type component is more preferably 5% by weight as the lower limit and 35% by weight as the upper limit.

Page 28: Replace the paragraph starting on line 3 and ending on line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

The hot water shrinkage ratio was a value calculated by measuring the size (vertical ~~size and shrinkage~~ and horizontal size) of a sample of a film after the sample of the film cut in a 10 cm x 10 cm square shape was immersed in hot water at 95°C for 10 seconds and pulled out of the hot water, and carrying out calculation according to the following equation and the larger value of the vertical direction and

the transverse direction was defined as the hot water shrinkage ratio in the main shrinkage direction.
Shrinkage ratio in hot water (%) = (size before heating – size after heating)/(size before heating) x 100.

Pages 36-37: Replace the last paragraph on page 36 and the paragraph starting on the last line of page 36 and ending on page 37, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

A polyester composition containing 6 mass % of polyethylene terephthalate, 14 mass % of polyester comprising [[]00]] 100 mole % of terephthalic acid, 30 mole % of neopentyl glycol and 70 mole % of ethylene glycol, 24 mass % of ~~polyputylene terephkulate~~ polybutylene terephthalate, and 56 mass % polyester comprising 100 mole % of terephthalic acid, 30 mole % of 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol and 70 mole % of ethylene glycol was melted at 280°C and extruded from a T die and quenched by chill rolls to obtain an undrawn film.

Separately, a 30% by mass water-based dispersion of isopropanol (IPA) containing a water-based dispersion of a polyester resin (TIE 51, manufactured by ~~TAKEKI~~ TAKEMOTO OIL & FAT CO., LTD.) 53% by mass on the basis of solid matter, a water-based emulsion of polyethylene wax 9HYTEC E-4BS, manufactured by Toho Chemical Industry Company, Limited) 40% by mass on the basis of solid matter, and an aqueous sodium sulfonate solution (trade name: Effcol 214, manufactured by Matsumoto Yushi-Seiyaku Co., Ltd.) 7% by mass on the basis of solid matter was used as the coating solution.

Page 38: Replace the paragraph starting on line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

Heat-shrinkable polyester type films were obtained in the same manner as Example 6, except that the types and the ~~elings~~ amounts of the binder resins, the types and the ~~dishes~~ amounts of the lubricating components, the types and the amounts of the stearic acid components, and the deposition amounts of the easily slipping layers were changed as shown in Table 3.